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## Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

## Announcements by the Council.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement is published in this

week's *Journal*, in accordance with sec. 42 of the Society's bye-laws, which provides that, at the annual general meeting, the Council shall render to the Society a full account of their proceedings, and of the receipts, payments, and expenditure during the past year; and a copy of such statement shall be published in the *Journal* of the Society on the Friday before such general meeting.

## TREASURERS' STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MAY, 1866.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co., 31st May, 1865 .....				295	8	10	By Rent, Rates, and Taxes .....	193	8	5			
To Subscriptions for the year, from Members and Institutions in Union .....				5,658	15	6	Insurance, Gas, Coals, and House Charges .....	223	15	11			
Life Contributions .....				207	18	0	Salaries, Wages, and Commissions .....	1,703	15	9			
Donation by A. Davis, Esq., to be awarded as a prize .....				21	0	0	Stationery and Printing .....	239	3	5			
Dividends on Stock :—							Postage Stamps and Parcels .....	125	13	0			
Consols :—							Advertising .....	127	5	4			
Swiney Bequest .....	£4,500	0	0				Advance by Messrs. Coutts and Co., repaid .....	1,300	0	0			
John Stock's Trust .....	100	0	0				Interest on ditto .....	42	11	2			
Invested by the Society .....	146	19	5				<i>Journal</i> , including Stamps and Distribution to Members .....	1,089	19	6			
	£4,746	19	5	140	0	10	Union of Institutions, including Examinations, Prizes, Postage, Stationery, Printing, &c. ....	687	5	6			
New 3 per Cents. (Fothergill's Trust) .....	388	1	4	11	9	0	Prince Consort's Prize .....	26	5	0			
52,000 Rupees, 5 per Cent. Rupee Paper .....	257	6	6				Conversazione .....	155	14	8			
				408	16	4	Repairs and Alterations .....	131	0	2			
To North London Exhibition Trust .....				150	0	0	Jury Reports on Exhibition, 1862 .....	24	8	1			
Dividend on Consols (£167 7s. 3d.), held in trust for above .....				2	9	4	Art-Workmanship Prizes .....	84	9	10			
Advance by Messrs. Coutts and Co. ....				1,300	0	0	Society's Albert Memorial Medal .....	189	19	0			
To Examinations :—							Medals .....	6	0	0			
Prince Consort's Prize .....				26	5	0	Library, Bookbinding, &c. ....	84	1	1			
Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P. ....	8	0	0				Annuity to Mrs. Canter .....	25	0	0			
Rev. Dr. Temple .....	5	5	0				Canter Lectures .....	207	8	9			
Harry Chester, Esq. ....	3	0	0				Musical Committee .....	25	1	4			
Charles Brooke, Esq., F.R.S. ....	2	2	0				Society's Memorial to the Prince Consort .....	679	17	2			
Dr. Skey .....	1	1	0				Labourers' Dwellings Committee .....	132	18	0			
Royal Horticultural Society .....	5	0	0				North London Exhibition Trust, invested in Consols (£167 7s. 3d.) .....	150	0	0			
Fees from Candidates .....	4	2	0				South Australian Institute .....	639	10	0			
				28	10	0					8,294	11	1
To Mosaic Picture Fund, subscription repaid .....	105	0	0				Balance of Cash in hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. ....				639	17	6
Sale of Books .....	14	7	1										
Jury Reports .....	55	14	0										
Art-Workmanship Examples .....	9	3	6										
Society's Memorial to the Prince Consort .....	1	1	0										
				185	5	7							
South Australian Institute .....				650	0	0							
				£8,934	8	7							

## LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors :—							By Consols, £146 19s. 5d., at 87½ .....				128	17	7
South Australian Institute .....	194	11	6				Invested in Indian 5 per Cent. Rupee Paper .....				355	2	7
Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. ....	70	0	0				Subscriptions due and in course of collection, £2,265 18s., valued at .....				1,811	11	0
The Prince Consort's Prize .....	26	5	0				Estimated Value of the Society's Lease of Premises .....				3,000	0	0
Examination Prizes .....	204	0	0				Other Property .....				2,000	0	0
Examiners' Fees .....	220	10	0				Prince Consort's Prize .....				26	5	0
Art-Workmanship Prizes .....	174	0	0				Royal Horticultural Society .....				19	0	0
Harry Chester, Esq. ....	1	0	0				Worshipful Company of Salters .....				10	10	0
Donation by A. Davis, Esq., to be awarded as a prize .....	21	0	0				Plasterers .....				15	0	0
North London Exhibition Trust .....	2	9	4				Fees due from Examination Candidates .....				3	0	0
Tradesmen's Accounts .....	751	4	5				Cash in hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. ....	639	17	6			
				1,665	0	3	London and Westminster Bank .....	70	0	0			
Excess of assets over liabilities .....				6,414	3	5					709	17	6
				£8,079	3	8							

## INVESTED TRUST FUNDS.

Swiney Bequest .....	£4,500	0	0	Consols, chargeable with a sum of £200 once in five years.		
John Stock's Trust .....	100	0	0	" chargeable with the Award of a Medal.		
North London Exhibition Trust .....	150	0	0	" chargeable with the Award of the Interest as a Money Prize.		
Fothergill's Trust .....	388	1	4	New 3 per cents., chargeable with the Award of a Medal.		
Canter Bequest .....	5,049	9	7	Invested in Indian 5 per cent. Rupee Paper.		

Society's House, Adelphi,  
June 20th, 1866.

W. T. MACKRELL, Auditor.  
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Annual General Meeting, for the purpose of receiving the Council's report and the Treasurers' statement of receipts, payments, and expenditure during the past year, and also for the election of officers, will be held, in accordance with the bye-laws, on Wednesday, the 27th of June, at four o'clock p.m.

The Council hereby convene a Special General Meeting of the members of the Society to ballot for members, such meeting to take place at the close of the Annual General Meeting.

By order,

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, *Secretary*.

Society's House, Adelphi, June 20th, 1866.

## INSTITUTIONS.

The following Institution has been received into Union since the last announcement:—

Colchester Literary Institution.

## Proceedings of the Society.

## FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Representatives of the Institutions in Union, and the Local Educational Boards, with the Council of the Society, was held at the Society's House on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, presided.

At the conclusion of the Society's Report to the Council, read to the Conference, and published in the last number of the *Journal* (page 513)—

The CHAIRMAN said that with regard to the Final Examinations, they must not be discouraged by the fact of the number of candidates being somewhat less this year especially in London. This might, possibly, arise from the fact that a large number of working men and clerks who had hitherto resided in the metropolis itself were now, by various circumstances, obliged to live at greater distances, and the machinery did not yet exist by which they could be supplied at their present residences with the same educational facilities they formerly had. He would not venture to assert that this was so, but he suggested it as a possible explanation. With regard to the country, in one instance the loss of an active and valuable superintendent and visitor might in some degree account for the deficiency in that particular locality, though he must frankly say he did not feel that this sufficiently accounted for the falling-off. Under the circumstances it became them all to use more active and untiring efforts to recover the lost ground, and to extend the benefits of these examinations as widely as possible. Mr. Sales, one of the Society's visiting officers, had stated, in his report, that they must not expect a continued increase in the London districts. He (the Chairman) would have thought that as the advantages of the certificates were more understood and appreciated, the tendency would have been towards a steady annual in-

crease; but no doubt Mr. Sales had good reasons for the statement he had made, or he would not have ventured upon it, and they might hear more on the subject in the course of the proceedings that were to follow. He would briefly refer to some of the subjects which were to be brought before the conference. The first was—"Whether the Society of Arts should continue to furnish elementary papers to Unions and Local Boards, or whether it would be better for the Society to confine its attention exclusively to the Final Examinations?" He believed the experience of those who superintended the working of the district Unions was that a prejudicial effect had been exerted on the Final Examinations in consequence of the Society issuing the forms of certificate for the elementary examinations, they having, in many instances, been put forth as those of the Society of Arts. While it was desirable to do all they could to encourage elementary examinations, it certainly was not desirable that the certificates given for mere elementary knowledge should be mistaken for, or confounded with, the certificates given in the Final Examinations. His own impression was, therefore, that it would be better to discontinue the issue of forms of certificate for elementary examinations, and that the Society should confine itself simply to providing the papers for those examinations, leaving it to the Unions and Local Boards to prepare and grant the certificates; those certificates could not then be mistaken for the certificates issued by the Society. Another subject on the list was—"What means can be adopted to secure a greater number of female candidates at the elementary examinations?" They had heard from the report that there had been an increase, and he thought that if the Unions were to do their utmost by offering special prizes to induce the female portion of the population to come forward in the examinations, good results would follow. The next question was, "Whether the great City companies, and other analogous bodies, might not be invited to co-operate with the Society in promoting the education of adults by special prizes for competition in subjects with which such companies are officially concerned, or among candidates connected therewith?" He was afraid they could do very little in that direction. Last year the Council endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the great City companies in offering prizes for Art-workmanship. A carefully-drawn circular was sent to all the great guilds, soliciting their co-operation by each offering a prize or a series of prizes for proficiency in the arts connected with their respective guilds. Out of a total of ninety companies only two responded to that appeal, and those were companies which might have been thought least likely to do so, viz., the Plasterers and Salters. The next subject, the obtaining the co-operation of other societies, as was the case with the Royal Horticultural Society, with a view to the better promotion of education among the various classes of working men, was very analogous to the preceding one, and the same remarks applied to it. The next was a very important question, viz., "Whether cheaper text books could not be, in some cases, recommended to candidates at the Final Examinations, or whether any means could be adopted for enabling them to have ready access to the more expensive ones." That was a very difficult question. He believed on most subjects embraced in the examinations there were cheap text books, but there were two or three subjects, particularly Political Economy, on which there did not appear to be any cheap text books to be had. If works of this kind could be obtained in an abridged or cheaper form the Society would be very glad to promote their publication. The seventh subject he need not touch upon, but in reference to the eighth subject he might mention that a curious fact had been communicated to him by a member of the Council (Mr. Maudslay) whose firm employed a large number of workmen. That gentleman stated that although a library of some thousands of volumes had been established by the men themselves, at a large outlay,

he was surprised to find how little it was used by them, notwithstanding that it had been formed by the contributions of the men themselves, who also managed it, and elected their own committee. The same gentleman remarked upon the ignorance of the working classes of the true principles on which success in life depends, and referred to a remarkable fact with respect to trades unions, namely, that though wages were higher, yet the number of men out of employ was greater; and such was the nature of the combination amongst them, that they would rather maintain by their contributions those out of employ than allow the aggregate mass to work at a lower rate of wages. This was stated from Mr. Maudslay's personal knowledge; and he (the Chairman) thought it was a sad instance of the influence which a certain class of men were now exercising over others possessing less knowledge, and a lamentable proof of how men would "follow their leader" without looking to the effects upon their own personal interests. The next subject on the list to which he would refer was, as to the possibility of establishing museums of a simple character, to circulate throughout the country in connection with Institutions and evening schools, on the plan adopted by the Science and Art Department for Schools of Art. He thought that was a matter which must be left to that department. The remaining subjects on the paper he need not touch upon, but he would now invite discussion upon the first on the list, namely:—

**THE SCHEME OF ELEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS:—WHETHER THE SOCIETY OF ARTS SHOULD CONTINUE TO FURNISH ELEMENTARY PAPERS TO UNIONS AND LOCAL BOARDS, OR WHETHER IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR THE SOCIETY TO CONFINE ITS ATTENTION EXCLUSIVELY TO THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS?**

Mr. H. H. SALES (Yorkshire Union of Institutes) said, before entering upon the first subject, there were one or two points in the report of the Secretary, and in the speech of the chairman, to which he begged to be allowed very briefly to refer. Looking to the report just read respecting the progress of the educational scheme, they must all have remarked the great success which had attended one particular institution, which year by year had held a very high position, not only in the number of its certificated students, but in the amount of prizes which it carried off. Every one who knew the working of the City of London College must feel that those who were connected with it had reason to be proud of the great success and the high position which it had attained amongst the educational institutions of the land; but the very fact of that great success, and its organization, approaching as it did as nearly as possible to that of a university, led them to ask whether it had not arrived at a position, not only as regarded its professional staff of instructors, and the high class of education it gave to its students, but also as regarded the social rank from which its students were drawn, which should remove it from the class of institutions for whose benefit the work of the Society was carried on. This year he was struck with the fact that a very large proportion of the prizes at the Final Examinations were carried off by the City of London College. He spoke quite impartially on this subject, and he referred to it only as it affected the other Institutions. He found almost without exception the description "clerk" attached to the names of the candidates from that college. It was difficult to define what the social position of a clerk was, but when they inquired into the parentage of the candidates they might sometimes arrive at data on which to judge whether they came from that class of the population which it was the purpose of this Society to assist in educational matters. One prizeholder he found was the son of a colonial broker. Another of a person of independent means, and a third of a large manufacturer. These facts acted, in his opinion, detrimentally to the objects for which the examinations were

instituted. He could not say that it had had any appreciable effect in the decrease of the number of candidates this year, but he could not but think its influence would ultimately be to discourage persons from other Institutions, who really belonged to the classes of society that it was desired to aid, from coming forward in future years.

Mr. J. H. LEVY, as the only representative of the City of London College present at that moment, felt called upon to make a few remarks upon what had just fallen from Mr. Sales. He took it that the prizes of the Society of Arts were offered to persons not professional students, but who gave the gleanings of their leisure time to the improvement of their education, and as such the students of the City of London College had as much right to compete for the prizes of the Society as those of any other Institution in union with it. Having been himself a student in that college, and knowing a large number of those who belonged to it, he was able to state for the most part what their position in life was. They were usually men employed in offices and warehouses in the City, and receiving salaries of £80 to £150 a year: and as a test of pecuniary means he might advert to the fact that a short time ago, when the College was in straightened circumstances, it was proposed to increase the terms of subscription one shilling per quarter, and although additional advantages were offered for the extra amount, it was found that this small sum was so great a consideration with a large number of the members that very many of them left, proving that their social status was not so high as the gentleman who had just spoken led the meeting to believe. With regard to the students of the College carrying off a great number of prizes, this was to be accounted for on different grounds to those which had been stated. It might be the fact that persons employed in offices and warehouses in the City had received an education perhaps superior to the ordinary run of mechanics and labourers: but he maintained that the work they did in the College was that which the Society intended to encourage by its prizes. Those young men, but for this and similar Institutions, would be wasting their time at places of public amusement, instead of occupying themselves in intellectual matters: and if they carried off a large number of prizes, he asked was that to be brought forward as a reason why they should be excluded from the competition? Were they to be punished for their success in their studies? If they examined into the social status of the members of the Polytechnic Institution and others in London they would be found to be very much of the same class as those of the City of London College. The real secret of the success of the latter Institution consisted in the excellence of its organisation and the way in which its business was carried on. In those respects he believed they could challenge most Institutions, and by that means they were pretty sure of carrying off a large number of prizes. He thought it would be a great act of injustice to punish an Institution because of its success in the work which the Society wished to encourage.

Mr. HARRY CHESTER said this subject was a very important one, and he thought, after what had been said, it was desirable that the Local Board of the College should look carefully into its candidates to ascertain whether they were eligible to compete for the prizes. He had the honour of being himself a vice-president and one of the founders of that College, although he was not present in the character of a representative of it on this occasion, and he did not know exactly what had taken place with regard to the late examinations, having been a great deal out of town; but he wished to corroborate what had been stated by the last speaker, viz., that he was convinced a great deal of the success of that Institution in the examinations was due to its own merits. He believed the College was better constituted than any other of its kind in the United Kingdom, and the students were admirably taught by teachers who had been for the most part themselves trained in that College. The Polytechnic Institution had had great success this

year, and he believed the same influences prevailed there to a considerable extent. Do what they would, a well-managed college or Institution would carry off more prizes than one which was inferior in that respect; and if they said, because an Institution was uniformly successful in the examinations it should be excluded from the competition, they cut at the root of the success of all these Institutions.

Rev. R. WHITTINGTON (City of London College) regretted he was not present to hear the remarks of Mr. Sales. He was surprised to hear in the present day that the success of an educational institution should be made a ground of complaint against it. With regard to the social status of the candidates it was very difficult to draw the line. As to the pupils of the College he would say they were generally of that class from which in all large towns they expected to draw members for Mechanics' Institutions; but he might be allowed to add that they perhaps possessed superior advantages to many other Institutions in respect of the superiority of the educational staff.

Mr. MONK (Kent Association) inquired what were the terms of studentship in the College.

Mr. WHITTINGTON replied that they varied according to the class of instruction. The average might perhaps be taken at 6s. per quarter for each class. The fact was, as had been already stated by Mr. Levy, that when, with the desire to make the College self-supporting, they increased the subscription 1s. per quarter, they lost nearly one-third of the members, which proved that the bulk of the members were not in a position to pay any large sum for their instruction. He agreed with Mr. Levy and Mr. Chester that the great success of the College was the result of the method carried out there, and the power which existed of the division of classes according to the proficiency of the pupils in the various studies. He repeated that the majority of the members of the College were of the class who would belong to Mechanics' Institutions generally, and who could not afford to pay a higher rate for instruction, though there were some of higher social position. If there was any ground of complaint in respect of the social status of the prize-holders of the College, it rested with the Society itself, inasmuch as the names of the candidates for examination were sent in, and it was for them to judge whether a candidate ought to be rejected on the ground of social position and inferentially superior previous educational advantages.

Dr. PANKHURST (Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Institutes) remarked that the question introduced by Mr. Sales vitally affected the structure and organisation of the educational machinery of the Society of Arts, and he thought if anything was wanting to complete the objections which Mr. Sales had urged, it had been furnished in the remarks of Mr. Chester and Mr. Whittington. The statement of the latter gentleman, in describing the educational system of the College, went decidedly to show that a large number of the members were drawn from ranks of life higher than those constituting for the most part the members of Mechanics' Institutions. If they were to have fair competition in the examinations they must have something like equality in the social and educational advantages of the candidates. There was every reason for congratulating the City of London College on the status of its members, and its prominent position as an educational Institution, but, having so far distinguished themselves, let them go on to something higher—and not compete with the raw recruits from the country, while they themselves were well trained and disciplined soldiers. On every ground he would suggest that some limitations should be imposed upon the competition of such an Institution as the City of London College in the Society of Arts Examinations—not to punish them for their success, but to say to them, "Friend, go up higher."

The CHAIRMAN thought the question had arisen from an imperfect knowledge of the conditions imposed by the

Society in this matter. In the preliminary notice of the Society's Programme, it was stated that the examinations "have been established for the benefit of the members and students of institutions in union with the Society of Arts. Such persons are commonly mechanics, artisans, soldiers, labourers, clerks, tradesmen, and farmers in a small way of business, apprentices, sons and daughters of tradesmen and farmers, assistants in shops, and others, of various occupations, who are not graduates, undergraduates, nor students of a University, nor following nor intending to follow a learned profession, nor enjoying nor having enjoyed a liberal education." Persons in a higher class of life than those were examined only on payment of a fee, and were not eligible for prizes. It was the duty of the Local Board to see that the persons who were sent up for prizes did not belong to the restricted classes. He had before him the names of the candidates to whom Mr. Sales had alluded, and it seemed to him unfair to put young men of that class in life in competition with the usual run of candidates for whom these examinations were established. Indeed, he was induced to think that the Local Board of the City of London College ought to have returned them as disqualified from competing for prizes, as this duty was imposed upon the Board in the programme.

Mr. SALES, having disavowed the slightest intention to make any attack upon the City of London College, stated that he had brought the matter forward entirely from a feeling that it had acted detrimentally to the work of the Society.

Lord LYTTELTON (President South Staffordshire Association), reverting to the first subject for discussion, said, in the interest of local institutions he would be glad to receive as much assistance as possible from the Society, and he was decidedly in favour of the council continuing to furnish the papers for the elementary examinations.

The CHAIRMAN said he should be glad to hear the opinions of the representatives with regard to the suggestion that the Society should discontinue to issue the certificates for the elementary examinations.

Mr. CHESTER said it seemed to him very undesirable that the Society should cease to furnish uniform elementary papers, as well as forms of certificate. Those certificates, he thought, showed upon the face of them that these examinations were not conducted by the Society. So long as the certificate bore upon the face of it that it was granted by the local body, he thought no misapprehension could arise.

Mr. HOLMES (Derby) remarked that the Local Board he represented would be sorry to lose the benefit of the elementary papers furnished by the Society. The candidates in his locality had been remarkably successful in the Final Examinations. Eleven candidates had worked twenty-one papers, and had gained the same number of certificates.

Mr. BARROW RULE (Aldershot and Farnham District) protested against any alteration of the existing system. At the present time he found a difficulty in getting persons even to look over the candidates' answers; it would be still more difficult to get persons to prepare the papers. Previously to the Society issuing the papers the duty of preparing them devolved upon himself and two or three other persons, and he found it a very heavy one.

Mr. CHESTER moved—

"That the Society of Arts should continue to furnish the elementary papers and the forms of certificate to be used by the Unions and Local Boards, but that such certificates should clearly purport to be issued on the authority of such Unions and Boards, and not on the authority of the Society of Arts."

Mr. Chester added that he thought all doubt would be removed by the certificate stating by whom the examination was conducted, and by whom the certificate was granted.

Mr. BARROW RULE seconded the resolution.

Mr. T. A. REED (London Mechanics' Institution Local

Board) said that the only objection urged against the existing form was, that the introduction of the words "In Union with the Society of Arts," led persons to suppose that the certificate was given by the Society, but that objection would not be removed by the Society not furnishing the forms, because the Institutions themselves could, and probably would, continue to use the same expression.

Rev. JULIUS LLOYD (South Staffordshire Association) expressed himself favourable to the continuance of the preparation of the examination papers by the Society: but the body he represented thought the standard in the higher grade somewhat too high for candidates generally. He suggested that the subjects should be narrowed, and that the questions should be simpler, and he thought in other ways the examinations should be simplified. At present he considered the higher grade approached too near to the standard of the Society's final examination.

Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG (Glasgow Institution) having spoken in favour of the existing system of elementary examination papers,

Mr. THOS. LAWTON (Lancashire and Cheshire Union) moved, as an amendment to Mr. Chester's resolution, that the society should continue to furnish the papers for the elementary examinations, leaving the district unions to record the success of the candidates by certificates or otherwise. He suggested that such certificates should be altogether a matter distinct from the Society of Arts, by which the object would be met, and all confusion prevented.

Mr. JOHN JACKSON (Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum and Local Board) seconded the amendment.

Mr. SALES thought, looking at the whole scheme of the elementary examinations, it would be found to be, notwithstanding the large number of candidates, a comparative failure. He did not depreciate the elementary examinations, but he thought that to be of any great benefit to the country they must be conducted on a much larger scale than hitherto. The number given of 1,814 candidates who presented themselves for examination this year was a mere speck compared with the number who ought to come forward. Why was this? He thought one reason was that these examinations came into competition with those of the government. They found that in the metropolis the elementary teaching was carried on principally in educational classes conducted in an ordinary day school under the supervision of the government, the managers of which said, "Why should we have two examinations?" whilst moreover they got pecuniary aid from the government. He thought that was in some measure the cause why the number of elementary candidates in London had decreased. This would be found to be the case very much throughout the country. The government possessed facilities for these examinations which the Society had not: therefore these elementary examinations would not obtain results commensurate with the exertions of the Society on their behalf. As regarded the question of the form of certificate, it was immaterial what they put upon the certificates. If sent from the Society's house they would be regarded throughout the country as the "certificates of the Society of Arts," and the consequence would be that they would depreciate the value of the Society's real certificates. He thought that whilst the Society continued to give its attention to the final examinations, the elementary examinations should be conducted solely by the district unions. The Metropolitan Adult Association felt itself to be of sufficient importance to prepare and issue its own examination papers and certificates.

Mr. CHESTER protested against the statement that the elementary examinations in connexion with the Society were a failure, or that they competed with those of the Government. His own opinion was that there was room enough for both; they aimed at a different class from that examined by the Government, and he believed the work of the Society would continue, and that the interference of the Government with education would, in a

few years, come to an end. The reason why the Society furnished the form of certificate was simply because they were requested to do so, and it was considered an advantage to have a uniform form of certificate throughout the country. The educational system established by the Society reached a class not provided for by the Government plan, and the evening schools in the metropolis complained, through the Metropolitan Adult Association, that the Government had not performed its promise of inspecting these schools, and giving the prizes which were to be the result of successful examinations. He hoped the Conference would be of opinion that it was desirable to have a centre of operations, and that the local districts in connexion with it should be as numerous as possible.

After a brief explanation from Mr. SALES, the amendment of Mr. LAWTON having been withdrawn, the resolution proposed by Mr. CHESTER was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN stated he was compelled to leave for a time, and requested Mr. LE NEVE FOSTER, the Secretary, to occupy his place, when the Conference proceeded to the consideration of the next subject on the list, viz.—

PRESUMING THE OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT SCHEME TO BE RETAINED, WHETHER ANY MODIFICATIONS IN THE DETAILS SHOULD BE MADE, SUCH, FOR INSTANCE, AS

- (a) TO SUBSTITUTE THE TERMS FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS FOR "HIGHER AND LOWER GRADES," AND TO AWARD FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES TO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. MONK proposed that the terms "first and second divisions" should be substituted for "higher and lower grades," which having been seconded by Mr. HOLMES, a conversation ensued, in which a general opinion was expressed that the terms at present employed were the most appropriate, and Mr. Monk withdrew his resolution.

On the next head of the subject:—

- (b) SO TO ARRANGE THE TIME-TABLE THAT THE EXAMINATIONS SHALL NOT CLASH WITH THOSE OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT,

The CHAIRMAN suggested that was rather a matter for the Council than for the Conference, and stated that the Society's Examinations were necessarily fixed a twelvemonth beforehand, and in so doing the general convenience of the candidates was, as far as possible, consulted, and that course would be continued in future.

On the question:—

- (c) THAT ENGLISH GRAMMAR BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

After some discussion on the advantages of the proposed addition to the subjects for Examination,

Mr. HELLER proposed a resolution in the affirmative, which was seconded by Mr. BARROW RULE, and carried *unanimously*.

WHAT MEANS CAN BE ADOPTED TO SECURE A GREATER NUMBER OF FEMALE CANDIDATES AT THE ELEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS?

Mr. MONK (Kent Association of Institutes) remarked that female education in this country was much neglected, and it was very desirable to increase the number of female candidates at the Examinations. Among the steps that were being taken by various societies to improve the condition of female education, the Kent Association had directed attention to the subject. In one small town in that county they had five female candidates for examination, who all acquitted themselves well, through the pains that were taken by the family of the vicar of the parish in teaching them. The programme of the Examinations, he said, was too extensive an affair to be placed in the hands of the female members of Institutions, and he suggested that an epitome should be prepared for their use, accompanied by a concise explanation of the plan of Examinations, and he concluded by

moving a resolution to that effect, which having been seconded by Mr. PAKINGTON,

Mr. LAWTON said this was a subject brought forward by him twelvemonths ago when he propounded a similar question to the conference then assembled. He thought this was a matter which the district unions themselves could best promote by offering prizes for females on special subjects in which they were more immediately interested. In his own district they had a considerable number of female candidates in the elementary examinations.

Mr. T. A. REED (London Mechanics' Institution) thought they ought to encourage females for the higher examinations. In his own Institution female candidates passed with very fair success, not unfrequently gaining first-class certificates. He thought that system might be adopted in other Institutions, and it had been a marvel to him that the City of London College, with the great facilities it possessed, had done nothing for female education.

Mr. WHITTINGTON said there was not room for the students they now had.

Mr. PAKINGTON was impressed with the importance of attracting the female members of institutions to studies which would be useful to them in the practical duties of life. In his own union a prize was offered for the best examination upon a very useful work, "The Finchley Manual of Domestic Management," which attracted no fewer than twenty-four candidates, and the papers were all so good that the examiners had very great difficulty in awarding the prizes. He thought this was a matter which the visiting officers of the Society might be able to promote.

Dr. PANKHURST believed the discussion of this subject would be attended with benefit. It seemed to him that these examinations depended upon two circumstances—first, a conviction of their utility; and next, the creation of public opinion in their favour. At the last meeting of the convocation of the London University, this subject was considerably discussed, and a series of resolutions were passed enunciating the principles on which it was proposed to construct a system of examination for young females. It was the duty of society at large to do what they could to develop the intellectual life of the rising female community, and to afford them the means of exercising their mental faculties in a sphere of independent and true activity. That was a work in which he believed the Society of Arts and the district unions could do a great deal, and he was also glad that the subject had been taken up by the University of Cambridge; if this Society took up the same object, addressing itself to a different class of society, a great stimulus would be given to female education.

Mr. HOLMES said it was the feeling of the board he represented that some alteration should be made in the present regulations, so as to admit female pupil-teachers to compete for prizes. There was a fair proportion of female candidates in his district, but the numbers would have been greater if the pupil-teachers had not been excluded from competing for the prizes. He had been requested to ask whether that restriction could not be rescinded as regarded female pupil-teachers in the National Schools.

Mr. S. REDGRAVE thought the advantages of the examinations might be extended to females by the co-operation of ladies' committees in the several districts, from whom examiners might be selected; as they know how unwilling young females were to submit their papers to men, as examiners, and to being placed in competition with the male students of the Institutions.

Mr. CHESTER said it was no doubt very desirable to extend the system among the female portion of the community; but with regard to the suggestion of ladies' committees he agreed with the late Bishop of London, who said, "Do not have a ladies' committee if you can help it; but if you must have one, give them nothing to do!" Local Boards might no doubt be able to interest

the ladies of their locality for the benefit of their sex in a class of life below them. The Princess of Wales had given a special prize for women connected with the Metropolitan Association.

Lord LYTTLETON believed it was because there was no difference made in the examinations of male and female candidates that there were not more of the latter. The University of Cambridge made a broad distinction between the examination of women and men; it did not apply the same stimulus of competition to women as to men, and did not publish the list in the order of merit. He thought it would be well to consider whether some special system of examination for women could not be introduced.

Mr. CHESTER said some years ago a suggestion was made to form local boards of ladies for the examination of female candidates, but it came to nothing.

Mr. SALES thought the best way to interest females in the examinations was to establish special prizes for female candidates only. The prize given by the Princess of Wales had produced the best results. The special examinations for females in the Cambridge Middle Class system had been very successful, and he thought that was a plan which the Society would do well to imitate.

Mr. LAWTON remarked that the importance of this question must be admitted on all hands. In order to bring in female candidates for the examinations they must make the subjects as attractive and as practically useful as possible, not restricting the education to mental acquirements only but extending it to the practical purposes of life. To make them good housewives and to instruct them in domestic economy was the great object of female education. The intellectual attainments must be accompanied with a proper knowledge of those things which tended to make a man's home comfortable, and which had so great an influence upon social life in England.

Mr. MONK said his only object was to bring this subject under the consideration of the Conference. He had no doubt the views which had been expressed would be considered by the Council, and in the hope that they would take the subject into consideration he would withdraw his resolution.

WHETHER THE GREAT CITY COMPANIES AND OTHER ANALOGOUS BODIES MIGHT NOT BE INVITED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE SOCIETY IN PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF ADULTS BY SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COMPETITION IN SUBJECTS WITH WHICH SUCH COMPANIES ARE OFFICIALLY CONCERNED, OR AMONG CANDIDATES CONNECTED THEREWITH?

WHETHER THE CO-OPERATION WHICH ALREADY EXISTS BETWEEN THIS SOCIETY AND THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG GARDENERS, MIGHT NOT BE EXTENDED TO OTHER SOCIETIES, WITH A VIEW TO THE BETTER PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG OTHER CLASSES OF WORKING MEN?

Mr. CHESTER said it was at his instigation that these two subjects had been placed on the list, and he suggested that they should be considered together. The Chairman of the Council had thrown cold water on the idea that they could obtain the co-operation of the City Companies, but he did not agree with the conclusions at which he had arrived. The examinations had extended over a period of eleven years, and he thought the time was now come to make a vigorous effort to give a broader basis to their proceedings. The year before last his suggestion of an appeal to the Royal Horticultural Society was responded to by the offer on the part of that body of special prizes, and the results had been satisfactory. He thought the examinations would spread more rapidly, and that the whole scheme would be more effective if they could interest the public bodies of the country in this work in connection with the Society. The Royal Horticultural Society having shown an in-



terest in the matter, they might fairly invite the Royal Agricultural Society and other bodies of that kind to do the same: and he believed the great City Companies would do so if application were made to them in a proper way. Looking through the list of successful candidates in the examinations they found persons connected with almost every branch of trade and manufacture, and the great companies connected with those trades and manufactures might be asked to contribute special prizes in the branches to which they were nominally attached. He therefore begged to move that the questions Nos. 4 and 5 be answered in the affirmative.

Mr. S. REDGRAVE had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He thought they had hardly done enough to tempt the great City Companies to join them.

After a few remarks from Mr. NOLDWRIGHT (Walworth Institution) in support of the same, the resolution was adopted.

WHETHER CHEAPER TEXT-BOOKS COULD NOT BE IN SOME CASES RECOMMENDED TO CANDIDATES AT THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS, OR WHETHER ANY MEANS COULD BE ADOPTED FOR ENABLING THEM TO HAVE READY ACCESS TO THE MORE EXPENSIVE ONES?

Mr. SALES said this subject was brought before the committee meeting of the Yorkshire Union, as, in some of the country districts, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary text-books for the study of the prescribed subjects for the Examinations, owing to their very high price. It occurred to him that in London and large towns the Institutions might co-operate to establish libraries of reference available for certain districts, where a dozen or twenty copies of the more expensive standard works could be deposited for the use of the students, which might be in some cases loaned to them for a certain period at their own homes. The discount of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which was obtained through the medium of the Society, was of great importance in the purchase of such works. He thought the funds of Institutions could not be better appropriated than in contributing to the purchase of text-books.

Dr. PANKHURST suggested that perhaps the Society could induce men eminent in science and literature to prepare abridged editions of the great standard works in the several branches of knowledge, so as to bring them within reach of the humblest student; for it was lamentable to see that while physical science made such progress, it was very long before the latest and best theories were represented in the ordinary educational text-books. It was of the first importance that the text-books should closely follow upon the true progress of science.

Mr. LAWTON corroborated the statement of Mr. Sales as to the difficulty of candidates procuring good text-books. Ninety per cent. of the standard works were beyond the reach of the working classes, and many Institutions had no funds from which they could provide these books. He thought no text book should be named as a *sine quâ non* which was above the average reach of the working classes.

Various suggestions having been made by several representatives,

Mr. CHESTER said he questioned the expediency of establishing lending libraries of text-books, for he thought it desirable that the student should, if possible, have them of his own. He was inclined to favour the suggestion of abridgments of the standard works being prepared with due care. In the meantime the Council would be happy to have communicated to them any suggestion by which this object could be forwarded; and they would give the subject their best consideration.

WHETHER IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE FOR THE COUNCIL TO ENDEAVOUR TO INTEREST THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND OTHERS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, IN THE SOCIETY'S SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS, BY ISSUING AN EXPLANATORY ADDRESS, AND DIRECTING ATTENTION TO THE EXISTENCE OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL BOARDS?

TORY ADDRESS, AND DIRECTING ATTENTION TO THE EXISTENCE OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL BOARDS?

Mr. JACKSON said in the agricultural district (Bury St. Edmunds) in which he resided there was great difficulty in exciting an interest in the examinations, and there was an absence of that desire for self-improvement on the part of the labouring class which existed in the manufacturing districts. In the town of Bury St. Edmunds the Institution which had been in existence several years was almost an entire failure, and though classes were founded they could not retain the students long enough to be of service to them. The Local Board which he represented was indebted to Mr. Chester for his personal explanation of the Society's educational system at a public meeting held in the town, but in spite of all that had been done he was sorry to say there was still a great apathy on the part of the population generally in reference to this subject, and he thought if some step could be taken to stir up general interest in the examinations, by issuing an address, or otherwise, it would be desirable.

Mr. PAKINGTON remarked that the support given by the public to the Mechanics' Institution was of a very uncertain character. In the Worcestershire Union he thought the interest in these institutions was flagging, and a carefully drawn explanatory address was printed and issued to those of the public from whom support might have been looked for; all the return they got was one copy sent back through the dead-letter office; it produced no pecuniary results whatever.

Mr. LAWTON mentioned that the plan adopted in his (South Staffordshire) Union, was, when the Society's programme was issued, to prepare a large sheet containing the chief points of interest in it, which was hung up in the class-rooms of the institutions.

Mr. BARROW RULE had little faith in letter-writing by way of appeal for support. The labour exceeded the result produced. He had greater hopes from the exercise of private influence.

Mr. LEVY remarked that something more than temporary assistance was required; what was wanted was for the principal residents in the neighbourhood to show a permanent interest in the institutions by becoming patrons, vice-presidents, &c., of them, and opening their purse-strings liberally.

Mr. SALES considered that the best way of bringing the operations of the Society before the public was by holding meetings in the several localities. An appeal by circular was of little value as compared with what a good public meeting could do. He thought the practical reply to the representative from Suffolk with regard to the failing interest was that there was no "district union." His advice was that they should unite together, as was done in other counties, with a view of affording each other mutual assistance, and interesting a greater number of persons in this educational work than could be reached by mere isolated efforts.

The next subject was:—

HOW FAR EMPLOYERS IN LONDON AND OTHER LARGE TOWNS CAN BE INDUCED TO AID THE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME, BY GIVING TO YOUNG MEN IN THEIR EMPLOY SPECIAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO JOIN THE INSTITUTION CLASSES?

The Rev. R. WHITTINGTON said one of the greatest difficulties he had to contend with in the metropolis was not only want of encouragement, but in some cases actual opposition on the part of employers of young men to their joining the classes of educational institutions. On the other hand, there were many bright exceptions to this. At the commencement of these examinations the Society put forth a paper containing the signatures of a number of eminent men, statesmen and others, including men of high standing in the commerce and manufactures of the country, declaring that the certificates of the Society had a value in their estimation. There was great difficulty in keeping the young men in the institutions,



because some of the employers were jealous of their obtaining that education which would justify them in asking for higher salaries, in consequence of their having become more valuable servants through the knowledge they had acquired, and this had no doubt been a great drawback to many institutions. He thought the influence of the Society might be brought to bear in this respect, not only in London but in many of the large provincial towns. Mention having been made of the great mercantile companies giving prizes, he did not see why the great employers of labour might not be asked to assist in a similar manner.

Mr. SALES said that while this subject was under discussion he might mention that the Metropolitan Association made application to some of the railway companies to grant them nominations when vacancies occurred in their offices. The secretary of one of the London railways said he should be happy to do all he could to assist them. Subsequently two nominations were sent, and ten candidates were selected for the vacancies, who attended before the secretary. He was satisfied with their fitness for the appointments, but when they came to the question of salary, it was found to be so low that it was impossible for the persons chosen to accept the appointments.

Dr. PANKHURST was persuaded that, as a general rule, the education of persons engaged in business was distinctly dependent upon the limitations of the hours of labour. He was anxious they should keep that point in view, because, if within certain safe limits, the hours of labour were reduced, and if that labour were performed by better educated men, it would be altogether a better quality of labour. He believed the railway travelling of the country was in more peril from the low quality of the men employed in responsible functions than from any other assignable cause. If the proprietors of mercantile houses only appreciated the value of a sound education in the common elements of instruction, or as connected with the class of industry to which they belonged, great impetus would be given to education. The first great principle to be recognised was that they could not get much mental work out of a man if they oppressed him with heavy hours of labour.

Mr. LAWTON would remark, on the subject of the employers of labour aiding in the educational scheme of the Society, that owing to a reaction in trade there had been a tremendous demand for labour in certain districts in the North, and in some places the men worked from five o'clock in the morning till nine or ten at night, from October last up to the present month; indeed, in one district not a single candidate was able to go up to the examinations, owing to the excessive demand that was made upon the men's time, principally in the occupation of wire drawing. He was present at a large meeting recently at which an employer offered a situation of a clerkship to the best candidate in book-keeping, and this led to a spirited competition.

Mr. LEVY said for his own part he questioned whether education generally would raise the commercial value of a man in the eyes of his employer. But he put the case on higher grounds than mere pecuniary considerations. Education made a man fitter to enjoy life and fulfil his part as a citizen. He denied that they were to look for the benefits of education solely in regard to the interests of the employers of labour, inasmuch as they could never persuade them that studious habits better fitted a man for his business in a menial occupation. They appealed to them on higher grounds, and he believed the great majority of the employers of labour when appealed to on those grounds, would give a hearty response.

Mr. HELLER (Lambeth Evening Classes) thought the only way in which they could obtain assistance from the employers of labour was from their purses. He might state that the great drawback to the classes in his locality was the irregularity of the attendances occasioned by over-time work. Out of 182 men in the classes at the commencement of the winter session they only mus-

tered about 70 at its close, and in nine cases out of ten this was caused by the abundance of the demand for labour.

No resolution having been proposed on this subject, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the next on the list, viz. :—

#### HOW CAN INSTITUTIONS PROMOTE COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTS IN ART-WORKMANSHIP?

The CHAIRMAN apprehended the best way to assist the Council in this matter was for the visiting officers, and others connected with the institutions, to bring the subject before the members as often as possible.

#### THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING MUSEUMS OF A SIMPLE CHARACTER, TO CIRCULATE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, IN CONNECTION WITH INSTITUTIONS AND EVENING SCHOOLS, ON THE PLAN ADOPTED BY THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT FOR SCHOOLS OF ART.

Mr. F. TALBOT (South Staffordshire Association) said this subject was brought before a meeting of the Association a month ago, and it was thought advisable to introduce it to the conference. In his district it was found that the old style of amusement, the tea-party, was becoming unattractive to the members of Institutions at their periodical recreations—the better educated amongst them did not like such gatherings, and they did not tend to add to the number of their members. It was thought that something of a more refined character, in the shape of small exhibitions, could be got up as a means of combined recreation and instruction, particularly in the manufacturing districts, for the members of the Institutions, which he believed would attract a better class of persons than those who delighted in tea meetings. He was aware that the authorities of South Kensington sent out small collections of works of Art, &c., through various parts of the country; but those must be considered as somewhat in advance of the acquirements of the classes who attended these meetings. He had always found that models of machinery commanded a great deal of attention, while those selections which were sent from South Kensington were passed by with little interest. He begged to submit a resolution—

“That this Conference desires to express its opinion that District Unions of Institutions should be able to borrow small collections of objects of scientific and general interest for loan to Institutions and Evening Schools within their limits; and that the Society of Arts would confer a great benefit upon the Institutions by moving the Committee of Council on Education to organise a number of small loan collections (through the agency of the South Kensington Museum), of simple productions, illustrative of Natural History and Art, and the general Manufactures of the country, for loan on easy terms to District Unions.”

Mr. HOLMES seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. PAKINGTON proposed a supplemental resolution to the above as follows :—

“That the council be requested to consider whether, without interfering with the operations of the Science and Art Department, they could not offer prizes for local collections of natural objects, such as minerals, fossils, insects, or wild flowers.”

Mr. THOMAS LEWIS (Dover Museum and Philosophical Society) seconded the resolution, considering that great benefits would arise from such collections. He suggested that a system of interchange of the collections might be adopted between the institutions of different districts.

This resolution was also agreed to.

On the next subject, viz. :—

#### BY WHAT MEANS CAN THE SOCIETY OF ARTS PROMOTE THE ERECTION OF SUITABLE BUILDINGS FOR THE USE OF LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTES?

No observations were offered.

# IN WHAT WAY CAN THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AID INSTITUTIONS IN SECURING THE SERVICES OF GENTLEMEN QUALIFIED TO GIVE POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS ?

The CHAIRMAN said this was a question which had been often discussed of late years, but the opinion had prevailed that the Society could do nothing useful in the matter.

After a brief conversation, in which Mr. NOLDRITT, Mr. REES (London Mechanics' Institution), and Mr. ADAMS (Chatham, Rochester, &c., Institution) took part, an opinion was expressed that it was not desirable to revive the publication of the list of lecturers.

On the concluding subjects, viz. :—

## CAN A LITERARY INSTITUTE BE SO CONDUCTED AS TO PROVIDE RATIONAL AMUSEMENT AND THE MEANS OF MENTAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF SOCIETY ? AND, IF SO, WHAT APPLIANCES ARE NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF SUCH AN INSTITUTE ?

## THE PROMOTION OF ATHLETIC EXERCISES, ESPECIALLY IN THE METROPOLIS AND OTHER LARGE TOWNS, BY ESTABLISHING GYMNASIA OR OTHERWISE.

No suggestions were offered, and the chair having been shortly before resumed by Mr. Hawes, on the motion of Mr. SALES, seconded by Dr. PANKHURST, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the council for their continued exertions in the cause of education, and to the chairman for presiding over the conference.

Mr. HAWES, having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

## FINAL EXAMINATION, 1866.

The father of the candidate No. 735, Charles Dansey Symonds, to whom the second prize in French was awarded, having written to the Secretary to the effect that his son is in a position in society which precludes him from taking a prize, the second prize in French is therefore awarded to the candidate standing next on the list—No. 696, Charles Christopher Higgins, 19, City of London College, clerk.

## Proceedings of Institutions.

**NEWBURY LITERARY INSTITUTION.**—The twenty-third annual report for the year ending Lady-day, 1866, says that the institution maintains a position of activity and usefulness, and that its advantages have been steadily appreciated by the members. A fancy bazaar, held for three days, for the purpose of liquidating the debt upon the building, resulted, through the kind support of the lady patronesses and the labours of the ladies at the stalls, in the receipt of a sum amounting to £465 17s. 10d., and after deducting £64 16s. 9d. for expenses incurred, a net balance of no less than £401 1s. 1d. remained. A sum of £14 19s. has been handed to the treasurer by Mr. James H. Godding, being the net proceeds of an evening performance of "Samson" at the Mansion-house, £5 13s. from the promenade concert and hall committee, and £5 from the penny reading committee. With these several amounts, together with £118 14s. already invested in consols, making a total sum of £545 7s. 1d., the committee have felt justified in giving notice to the mortgagee of the new building of their intention to pay off the mortgage at the expiration of six months' notice; and they rely upon the public spirit of their friends and the members to clear off, within the current year, the insignificant existing debt of £54 12s. 11d. It will thus appear that, in the short space of five years, a sufficient sum will have been raised to purchase and furnish, at a cost of £1,450, a large and substantial building, well adapted for the purposes of the Institution. The lectures

have been generally of a high character, and have given a great amount of satisfaction to the members. The draft throughout the year upon the library, which embraces 3,500 volumes, has been unremitting. The balance-sheet shows that after the payment of the ordinary current expenses for the year, a balance remained of £8 17s. 1d. due to the treasurer.

**WALLINGFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—The twenty-first annual report congratulates the members on the satisfactory condition of the Institute, both as regards the fulfilment of the objects for which it exists, and its freedom from financial difficulties. The balance-sheet shows that, commencing with a debt of £1 0s. 10d. due to the treasurer, it closes with a balance of 19s. 9d. in favour of the Institution. The amount realized by the sale of tickets is £49 17s. 6d., and the number of members, which is 156, shows a slight increase on that of each of the preceding years. The lectures, entertainments, and readings, which have been given during the session, have given great satisfaction. There were nine lectures. Three public readings by members have also been given, and have proved highly successful, the last of which was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The committee would recommend the continuance of this cheap and popular form of instruction and amusement, and would suggest that, if practicable, vocal and instrumental music should always form a part of the entertainment. The reading-room has been well attended, but the circulation of books, though good, has not been so great as that of last session, a circumstance to be accounted for by the fact that considerable additions were then made to the library, while this session no money has been expended in that direction. The committee regret that a greater number of artisans are not found taking advantage of the means of self-improvement and recreation afforded by the Institute.

## PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.—SPECIAL PRIZES.

The regulations concerning the recompenses to be distributed at the Great Exhibition next year have just been published officially, with a report of the Minister of State on the subject. In the report are the following passages, which refer to new conditions respecting prizes:—

"Preceding exhibitions have not brought to light all the qualities which contribute to the prosperity of agriculture and industry. This prosperity is not the result solely of the good quality of the products and the perfection of the methods of working; it depends also upon the satisfactory condition of all the producers, and the good understanding which exists amongst them. In the awards of honorary distinctions at previous exhibitions these circumstances have, without doubt, been taken into consideration to a certain extent, but the Imperial Commission has thought that it would be performing useful work, and in strict conformity with those principles which have inspired so many acts of the Government, in creating a distinct order of prizes from the point of view indicated above.

"These prizes will be awarded to persons, or establishments, or to localities, that have by organisation or special institutions, succeeded in producing good harmony between all those who co-operate in the same labours, and in securing the material, moral, and intellectual welfare of the working classes. The welfare and harmony, of which we propose to seek the best examples, are produced under very varied forms. In certain countries local customs and secular traditions maintain union amongst the various classes of producers; in others, the efforts of intelligent men counteract the spirit of antagonism which is there propagated. In one place the workman, elevated to the position of chief of a workshop, has within himself all the elements of suc-

ness; in another, on the contrary, he is attached to a great factory, and depends in part on the solicitude of the master manufacturer. Sometimes the producers belong exclusively to agriculture or to manufactures; sometimes these two occupations are advantageously combined together. But in the midst of this diversity of condition, welfare and harmony give in all cases the same result; they assure to the producer of every class, and to the locality which his labour enriches, the benefit of public tranquillity. Everywhere also the existence of the two merits which we propose to reward are indicated by very distinct characteristics. Thus an inquiry of this nature, set on foot some years since, by order of your Majesty, by the prefects of the empire, brought to light in a few days many instances which would fall under the fourth head of the following list of prizes. The merits of the competitors, will be weighed by a jury composed of eminent persons from the various countries represented at the exhibition. Such a jury, in the opinion of the Imperial Commission, will put out of view all preconceived ideas, and base its decisions solely on well-attested facts. The value of the rewards should be in proportion to the great social importance of the competition. The commission, therefore, proposes to your Majesty to devote to this purpose ten prizes, of the united value of 100,000 francs (£4,000); and, in addition, twenty honourable mentions. One great undivided prize of 100,000 francs in addition, to be given to any person or locality which may be distinguished by decided superiority over all others. This competition will open a new path for universal exhibitions; it will not only contribute to create salutary emulation amongst the various nations, but it will assist in the better statement of important problems, of which the solution has, up to the present time, been insufficient or uncertain."

The following are the principal points in the regulations concerning rewards:—

1. GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.—A sum of 800,000 francs (£32,000) is devoted to the purpose of rewards to be given on the occasion. These prizes to be awarded by an international jury, whose labours are to be performed between the 1st day of April and the 14th day of May, 1867. The public distribution of the prizes to take place on the 1st of July.

2. SPECIAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE CLASS OF WORKS OF ART.—The prizes placed at the disposition of the jury for works of art are as follows:—

Seventeen grand prizes, each of the value of 2,000 francs (£80).

32 First prizes, each of 800fr. .... (£32)

44 Second " each of 500fr. .... (£20)

46 Third " each of 400fr. .... (£16)

Exhibitors on the jury are excluded from receiving any prize.

3. Arrangements respecting the nine groups of agricultural and industrial products:—

Grand prizes and rewards in money to the amount of 250,000 francs (£10,000).

100 Gold Medals of the value of 1,000 francs each (£40).

1,000 Silver Medals.

3,000 Bronze do.

5,000 Honourable Mentions, at the utmost.

All the medals will be from the same die.

The Grand Prizes are intended as rewards for inventions or improvements which have produced considerable improvement in the quality of productions, or in the processes of manufacture.

The award of the prizes in these groups will be by the successive operation of juries of classes, juries of groups, and a superior council.

4. Special arrangements respecting the new series of rewards (already described above).

10 prizes, of a total value of 100,000 francs (£4,000); 20 honourable mentions; 1 grand prize of 100,000fr. The special jury appointed to award these prizes will deter-

mine the distribution of the values and the form of the reward. The claims and documents intended to point out any person, establishment, or locality, for recompense under this new group, must be sent in to the Commission before the first day of December in the present year.

#### FINAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE FINE ART GROUP.

The Imperial Commission has settled the conditions relating to the Fine Arts, the purport of which is as follows:—

Art. 1. The works of French and foreign artists admissible, are such only as have been executed since the 1st of January, 1855, and were not exhibited in the Universal Exhibition of that year.

Art. 2. The following works are excluded:—1. All copies, except engravings and lithographs, even those which reproduce a work in a style different from that of the original.—2. Works without frames.—3. Clay models not baked.

Art. 3. French works are to be admitted by a jury of fifty-seven members, in four sections: Painting and drawing, twenty-four members; sculpture and die sinking, fifteen members; architecture, nine members; engraving and lithography, nine members. One-third of this jury to be elected by French artists, members of the Legion of Honour, or having received a medal at the Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris; one-third by the Academy of the Beaux Arts; and one-third by the Imperial Commission.

Art. 9. The works of French artists are to be sent in to the jury before the 15th of October, 1866. But the jury reserves the right of admitting works of incontestable value without requiring them to be submitted to the jury.

Art. 10. The admission of the works of foreign artists is left to the care of the Commission of each country.

Art. 11. The works of foreign artists are to be delivered at the Exhibition building between the 15th of January and the 10th of March, 1867.

Art. 12. Each foreign Commission is to supply its catalogue of works to be exhibited to the Imperial Commission before the 1st of February, 1867.

The *Impartial* of Smyrna states that the Viceroy of Egypt has ordered the contents of the Museum of Antiquities of Boulacq to be sent to the Exhibition. This important contribution will occupy a special place, to be called the Egyptian Bazaar, and will be attended by fifty Egyptians, wearing the national costume.

#### REFRESHMENTS.

1. The Imperial Commission requires that every nation should represent at the Exhibition the varieties of food and drinks peculiar to it; such food and drinks being consumed, and orders taken for them in the Exhibition. The different establishments where they are sold will be considered as part of the Exhibition, and eligible to compete for the various prizes offered.

2. In consideration of a profit being derived from the sale of refreshments, the Imperial Commission charges a certain rental for the space offered for them, to the United Kingdom at rates varying from £8 to £13 a foot frontage, having a depth of about 33 feet. The cellars under this space will be let at a minimum rate of £15s. per yard superficial.

3. The exhibitors will have to bear the expense of their own fittings of all kinds, which may be estimated at not less than £10 a foot frontage; also of water, gas, and all other expenses relating to their own space. The total cost of the frontage, say at £22 per foot, divided over 214 days during which the Exhibition will be open, is, therefore, at the rate of about 2s. 1d. per foot frontage per day. After the Exhibition itself is closed, the refreshment-rooms and park (where various kinds of theatrical and musical entertainments will be carried on) will remain open until 11.30 at night.

4. It is proposed to let the space offered to the United

Kingdom for refreshments, to producers or purveyors of the different kinds of food and drinks, in frontages of not less than 18 feet. A purveyor for the supply of one kind of refreshment may tender separately, but if more convenient may combine with one or more persons supplying different kinds of refreshment, to have one counter; thus specimens of the stout of London and Dublin, Edinburgh, and Burton ales may each be sold at separate counters, or sold with ham sandwiches, oysters, or with Stilton, Cheddar, Cottenham, Cheshire, Wiltshire, Gloucester, and other kinds of cheese. Tea and marmalade; coffee and biscuits; samples of whiskey, gin, cherry brandy, etc., might be sold at separate stalls. The rentals to be charged to exhibitors will vary according to the character of the objects sold, and other circumstances; and proposing exhibitors are requested to make biddings for space in advance of the charges specified.

5. Stalls for breakfasts and suppers may be established where preserved meats, fish, fruits, and other edibles peculiar to the United Kingdom may be sold, it being desirable that each stall should have its peculiar feature.

6. There will be only one general stall where hot cookery will be provided. The contractor for this must combine with each exhibitor of drinks for the supply of them if asked for. Certain kinds of eatables may be obtained from the general contractor for food by the exhibitors of drinks.

7. Exhibitors must pay half the rental in advance upon receiving their allotment of space, and the remaining half on the 1st April, 1867, and agree to conform to all the official regulations which may be laid down.

8. Persons desirous of exhibiting are requested to communicate with the secretary, Paris Exhibition, South Kensington Museum, London, on or before the 1st July.

Meetings of the intending metropolitan exhibitors in classes 13, 45 and 46, have taken place at the Society's house during the past week, and sub-committees have been appointed for the allotment of space amongst the claimants in each class.

## Commerce.

THE FRENCH BEETROOT crops are, as yet, reported to be not particularly good. Every one, says the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*, speaks of the unfavourable effect on the roots of the late unseasonable cold and drought. The appearance, in general, is by no means bad; but at the same time the crop is so far considerably later than last year. Whatever the prospects of the next season may be, the result of the last shows the extraordinary importance that the French beetroot crop has attained. The *Moniteur* has published the returns to the end of April, and it appears that the production to that date was no less than 265,489 tons against 145,395 last year. The exports for the season to the end of April were 42,769 tons, against 2,351 tons in the same part of 1864-65; but notwithstanding this great increase, the stock in beetroot on the 30th April was 52,521 tons, against 28,838 tons last year.

SALT EXPORTS.—The exports of British salt seem to be decreasing. In 1856, 745,788 tons were shipped, last year only 577,880 tons were exported. The exports to the United States have been considerably increasing of late, but on the other hand they have largely declined to British India. In 1855 the value of the salt exported was £347,685, last year it was only £275,890.

GLOVES.—It is estimated that the value of the gloves manufactured in France is between £1,600,000 and £2,000,000 and is still rapidly increasing. The kid and lamb skins used for glazed gloves are dressed at Paris, Grenoble, Annonay, Romans, and Charmont. The Paris manufacturers, whose gloves are most highly esteemed, employ workmen from Vendome.

## Colonies.

STATE OF VICTORIA.—The quantity of land occupied in 1864 was 6,125,204 acres, of which 5,000,000 are freehold. The actual extent of land under tillage is only 479,463 acres, or 28,000 acres less than in 1863. The quantity of wheat sown in 1864 was 125,040 acres, against 149,392 in 1863, and there was also a corresponding falling off in the cultivation of barley, oats and hay. In 1863 149,392 acres of wheat gave 1,338,762 bushels of grain, and in 1864 125,040 acres gave 1,899,378 bushels, showing that the land increases in productiveness. In 1864 there were 3,594 acres in vines, representing 8,750,408 vines, producing 110,042 gallons of wine, and 225 of brandy. The live-stock in the colony is estimated as follows:—117,182 horses, 152,257 milch cows, 488,368 other cattle, 8,406,234 sheep, and 1,135,30 pigs. The majority of the sheep were distributed over 1.177 runs, or an area of 30,463,999 acres. The agricultural machinery employed in extracting the produce of the land is 999 reaping machines, 343 threshing machines, 3 steam irrigators, and one steam plough. 93 mills, employing 1,691-horse power, and grinding 2,206,576 bushels of wheat, gave for the year 1864 nearly 50,000 tons of flour. The estimated expenditure for the year 1866 is £3,318,239, or an increase of £282,000 over that of 1865. The new duties are expected to produce about £200,000, making a total of estimated customs' revenue of £1,303,450; excise, £39,000; territorial revenue, £878,850. The principal items included in it are £225,000 from leases under the new Land Act; £220,000 from sales by auction; £170,000 from rent and selections; £192,000 from pastoral occupations; and £20,000 from leases of auriferous lands. The expected income from public works is £704,000, including £598,000 from railways, £70,000 from the Yan Yean, and £36,000 from telegraphs. Tonnage dues are estimated at £19,000; postage, £120,000; fees, £65,000; and fines and forfeitures, £18,000; and miscellaneous at £38,000.

THE VINE IN VICTORIA.—A Melbourne paper says there are few places which seem so well fitted for vine growing as this colony. In climate, in soil, in the undulating outline of the surface of the ground, abounding as it does with gentle elevations, presenting the most propitious aspects for the ripening of the vine, this region of Australia is especially remarkable. In climate, which is the main consideration, Victoria is most happily placed, the mean annual temperature of Melbourne being 57 deg. 6 min. Fahrenheit. When vine culture is, therefore, developed, it may be expected to produce dry wines, such as Bordeaux and Burgundy, in all the vineyards south of the dividing range where the best kind of grapes have been planted. The mild winters and comparative absence of severe frosts, the shelter from the autumn rains of the east coast which the dividing range from Gipps-land affords, the usually steady dry heat and sunshine of the ripening months, all go to confer special advantage on Victoria as a vine-growing country. Vineyards of recent origin are beginning to spring up in various parts of the country, and in a short time hence it is hoped Melbourne, Castlemaine and Sunbury, Sandhurst, and especially the large district adjoining the River Murray, of which Beechworth is regarded as the chief town, will each vie with, and in some respects perhaps excel the Geelong neighbourhood, both in the quantity and quality of their wines.

## To Correspondents.

IRON OXIDE PAINT.—The Editor has received letters from Mr. John Lundy, of the North British Colour Company, Leith, and from Messrs. Ellam, Jones, and Co., Markeaton Mills, Derby, in reference to the recent paragraph in the *Journal*,

(p. 493), speaking of the Torbay iron oxide paint. These gentlemen state that their firms have for many years manufactured iron oxide paint, and that it has been extensively and successfully used as a preservative of iron structures.

### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.....R. Geographical, 8½. Mr. S. W. Baker, "Explorations on the Atbara in Abyssinia."  
TUES. ...Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.  
Zoological, 8½.  
Ethnological, 8.  
WED. ...Society of Arts, 4. Annual General Meeting.  
THUR. ...R. Society Club, 6. Annual General Meeting.

### PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

#### SESSIONAL PRINTED PAPERS.

*Delivered on 6th June, 1866.*  
Par.  
Numb.  
168. Bill—Carriage and Deposit of Dangerous Goods.  
160. (iv.) Election Expenses (Scotland)—Return.  
289. Copper, &c.—Return.  
291. Whitworth Guns—Return.  
294. National Debt—Statement.  
316. Burghs (Scotland)—Returns.  
*Delivered on 7th June, 1866.*  
177. Bill—National Gallery Enlargement (as amended by Select Committee).  
24. (r.) Sheriff Courts (Scotland)—Return.  
309. Poor Law (Ireland)—Return.  
325. New Courts of Justice—Instructions.  
*Delivered on 8th June, 1866.*  
178. Bills—Hundred Bridges.  
179. " County Assessments.  
181. " Dogs.  
298. Durham University—Return.  
301. East India (Oude Claims)—Return.  
318. Dockyard Voters—Return.  
323. Army (Recruits)—Return.  
*Delivered on 9th June, 1866.*  
180. Bill—Public Health.  
*Delivered on 11th June, 1866.*  
173. Bills—Vaccination (as amended by Select Committee) (corrected copy).  
175. " Oyster Bed Licenses (Ireland).  
182. " Dean Forest (Walmore and the Bearce Commons) (as amended by Select Committee).  
69. (v.) Railway and Canal Bills—Sixth Report.  
188. Penal Servitude Act—Return.  
335. County Electoral Statistics; and Occupiers and Owners of Property in Counties—Returns.  
*Delivered on 12th June, 1866.*  
183. Bill—Princess Mary of Cambridge's Annuity.  
275. Navy (Crime and Punishment)—Report.  
328. Gibraltar and Malta—Return.  
331. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—Agreement.  
Cattle Plague Inquiry—Report on the Origin, Propagation, Nature, and Treatment, by Alexander Williams.  
*Delivered on 13th June, 1866.*  
184. Bills—Reformatory Schools (amended).  
185. " Industrial Schools (amended).  
187. " Church Rates Amendment.  
302. Shipping Returns.  
304. Chain Cables and Anchors—Return.  
329. Army (Medical Officers)—Warrant.  
338. Universities (Scotland)—Return.  
British Columbia and Vancouver Island—Papers relating to the proposed Union.  
*Delivered on 14th June, 1866.*  
174. Bills—Landed Estates Court (Ireland).  
176. " Straits Settlements.  
186. " British Columbia.  
188. " Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (as amended by Select Committee).  
190. " Landlord and Tenant (Ireland).  
307. Treason-Felony (Ireland)—Papers.  
330. Army (Officers' Commissions)—Returns.  
335. County Electoral Statistics, and Occupiers and Owners of Property in Counties—Returns (corrected Copy).  
340. Army Prize Money—Account.  
Straits Settlements—Correspondence.  
*Delivered on 15th June, 1866.*  
189. Bills—Sale and Purchase of Shares.  
317. Lunacy—Twentieth Report of Commissioners.  
319. Gaols—Return.  
344. Oaths—Colonies—Return.

### Patents.

*From Commissioners of Patents' Journal, June 15th.*  
GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.

Agricultural implements—1438—G. W. Homer.  
Blast furnaces—1469—G. F. Goransson.  
Beer coolers—1499—T. Haigh.  
Boiler tubes, cleaning—1511—Earl of Caithness.  
Boots and shoes, rendering durable—1502—J. Wadsworth.  
Buildings, construction and ornamentation of—1358—B. Nicoll.  
Cartridges, closing ends of—1484—J. Erskine.  
Cartridge extractor for breech-loading guns—1460—J. Emme.  
Coiled springs—1459—J. W. Evans.  
Compasses—1510—W. R. Hammersley.  
Detector for securing safes from burglary—648—A. Hosking.  
Felt carpets—1276—A. Roders.  
Fire-arms, breech-loading—1417—G. V. Fosbery.  
Fire-arms, breech-loading—1464—J. Purdy.  
Food, apparatus for warming—1467—E. Bevan and A. Fleming.  
Gas pyrometers—1470—B. F. Weatherdon.  
Gas regulators—1488—D. Duff.  
Gas, regulating the pressure of—1338—O. Brothers.  
Girders and joists, iron—1454—W. Heathfield.  
Hair felt—1342—J. White.  
Horse-rakes—1474—J. G. Rollins.  
Hydraulic presses—1482—H. Stuttle.  
Lamps—1439—J. and J. Hincks.  
Metal rods, bars, &c., manufacture of—1462—W. Gibson and E. Ellis.  
Pianoforte strings, regulating—1494—G. Haseltine.  
Pneumatic railways—376—J. A. Maxwell.  
Railway signals—1122—T. Alderman.  
Refrigerators—1508—E. A. Pontifex.  
Safes, locks, &c.—1390—E. and C. Price.  
Ships, iron-built, prevention of fouling—352—J. Russell.  
Ships' rudders—1486—C. F. Henwood.  
Ships, recovering sunken—910—H. A. Bonneville.  
Stereotyping, matrices for—1448—G. Haseltine.  
Target, perforated elastic-faced cellular—1491—J. Hall.  
Telegraphic printing apparatus—1504—C. T. Bowdoin.  
Type composing and distributing machinery—1496—I. Delcambre.  
Weft forks—1506—H. Schofield.

#### PATENTS SEALED.

3261. S. S., J., & W. Whitehouse.	3319. G. T. Bousfield.
3266. O. C. Burdick.	3321. S. Chatwood.
3267. H. C. Ensell.	3367. C. F. Varley.
3268. H. Planck.	405. G. D. Davis.
3289. A. S. Brooman.	467. W. R. Lake.
3270. J. Bolton.	533. W. E. Gedge.
3271. G. S. Harrison and S. E. Featherstone.	535. W. R. Lake.
3291. M. Siégrist.	773. A. G. Lock.
3295. F. L. and C. L. Hancock.	1039. A. H. Brandon.
3299. W. Boggett.	1083. T. Haimes.

*From Commissioners of Patents' Journal, June 19th.*

#### PATENTS SEALED.

3302. W. Barnsley.	and T. Brettell, and C. Vernon.
3303. G. Davies.	3337. C. Reeves.
3304. W. E. Newton.	3348. W. C. Dodge.
3312. D. McGrath.	19. J. Pilling and R. Scaife.
3313. J. Anderson.	46. H. Ames.
3314. E. Deane.	81. W. E. Newton.
3317. G. Davies.	336. T. Molden.
3322. H. A. Dufrené.	432. R. Wolstenholme and R. G. Rodgers.
3323. E. Clifton.	674. G. Haworth, T. Parrington, and W. Hudson.
3328. E. Dwyer and H. Moon.	709. J. A. and A. Norman.
3330. H. D. Hoskold and W. B. Brain.	912. W. R. Lake.
3332. F. W. Webb.	986. W. Cole.
3335. W. Gill and B. Bird.	
3336. E., J. O., and J. Lones, J.	

#### PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

1466. G. Davies.	1557. W. L. and T. Winans.
1476. G. Davidson.	1558. W. L. and T. Winans.]
1486. M. B. Westhead.	1502. F. S. Williams.
1511. J. C. Onions.	1539. J. Watts.
1513. W. H. Dawes.	1537. A. Morel.
1655. W. L. and T. Winans.	1602. R. Mushet.
1556. W. L. and T. Winans.	

#### PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

1417. T. F. Henley.	1456. T. Cattell.
1436. E. J. Maumene and V. Roget.	1466. J. Combe and R. Small-page.

### Registered Designs.

Portable Croquet Marking Table—4794—June 16th—J. J. Jaques and Son, 102, Hatton-garden, London.  
The Zouave Marine Swimming or Bathing Dress—4795—June 16th—John W. Scott, Sidbury Works, Worcester.